

ly protest against every newspaper assuming to itself all possible human industries in addition to its own." In response, we have only seriously to say that speculations upon the journal of the future are very unprofitable in a paper which has not made up its mind to live vigorously up to the journal of the present. With every successive step in progress the journal that would prosper must "live the pace." The annihilation of distance by steam and electricity is only its stepping stone to further advancement. There is scarcely a discovery, scientific or mechanical, by land or sea, terrestrial or astronomical, which is not in the legitimate field where journalism must labor. By all the triumphs of civilization within the past cycle journalism has been directly benefited, not only in the mere matter of collecting information with certainty and rapidity, but in attaining a leadership of thought, which has eclipsed the expectations of its most sanguine prophets of half a century ago. Yet there is a space for usefulness beyond, which the HERALD is proud to have first exploited—the field of action. The expedition to search in the heart of Africa for a hero of the peaceful way illustrates this, and its signal triumph—the great worldly test—places it beyond all contravention. It is not worth while discussing now what are the bounds of this field. It would serve no useful purpose, and the HERALD cannot waste time or space on the unserviceable. Our business is with the living present; the speculation we leave to the idle probability-man of journals who cannot "live the pace," assured that they will always be where they are, among the "ruck."

In the meanwhile the brilliant achievement, which will give lustre to the name of American journalistic enterprise, is before a world not slow to judge of merit and activity. There we can leave it. The great explorer, Livingstone, we trust, is on his way to civilization, guarded by the HERALD expedition under the command of the brave gentleman who bears our flag. Their united stories will make a glittering chapter of life, when told, which will reward the public and ourselves for our common anxiety. It only remains to say that wherever an opportunity is offered for honorable work of the kind the HERALD will be found among its pioneers.

The War in Mexico.
The news furnished by the HERALD special despatches, which we publish in another column, indicates that the revolt against Juarez is gradually losing its importance. In so far as it aimed to overthrow the present government it has proved a failure, in spite of the prominence and influence of the leaders who inaugurated it. The Mexican people are thoroughly tired of the struggles of selfish chiefs for the possession of power, and their attitude in the present insurrection proves that they are fully sensible of the advantages of a strong and solid government, whatever its defects. The army also has displayed a discipline and loyalty to the government which is only too rare in the Mexican revolutions; but unfortunately the unquiet element that has been developed by the constantly recurring civil wars furnishes abundant recruits to ambitious leaders. However, the energy displayed by the governmental generals gives reason to hope that the partisans of Diaz and Treviño will be completely crushed, and peace temporarily restored to unhappy Mexico.

The attempt to capture Matamoros was a bold stroke, which, had it succeeded, would have enabled the revolutionists to carry on the war vigorously, by enabling them to replenish their exhausted exchequer and obtain supplies of arms and ammunition. Their hasty retreat from before the town cannot fail to have a demoralizing effect on their troops. The resolution of General Cevallos to follow up his advantage will probably force Treviño's army to disband or expose itself to annihilation. If the report of the occupation of Monterey by the government forces be true the position of Treviño is truly critical, as he cannot possibly find subsistence for a considerable body of troops in the barren region lying between the Monterey and the Rio Grande. We hope the Mexican commander will press his advantage and act with vigor and severity. It is time that both the Mexican leaders and their lawless followers should be taught that the penalty of revolt is death. There are instances where mercy is a false humanity, tending to encourage the restless and ambitious in their efforts to subvert established government. Were Mexican rebels fully impressed with the fact that the death penalty would be rigorously carried out in all cases of unsuccessful armed insurrection we would be less troubled by the ever-recurring pronouncements of our quarrelsome neighbors. In order to avoid destruction by the sword or by famine Treviño's troops will be obliged to divide into small bands and carry on a guerilla warfare, and the danger to our citizens along the border will be greatly increased. The duty of the War Department under these circumstances is clear. Sufficient troops should be placed along the border to protect our territory from invasion and to inflict summary punishment on marauders.

Personal Intelligence.
Charles E. K. Kortright, British Consul at Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.
Ex-Governor Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersey, is stopping at the New York Hotel.
Colonel Gowan, of London, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
The Countess de Dion, of France, yesterday took apartments at the Hoffman House.
Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, is at the New York Hotel. This gentleman is a lawyer who has given much study to economic questions, and published a book on the labor question.
Speaker James G. Blaine yesterday reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the leave of absence that was granted him on Thursday. He will return to his home on Monday, and, in the meantime, Mr. Dawes fills his place.

MEXICO.

Herald Special Despatches from the Seat of War.

THE SIEGE OF MATAMOROS RAISED.

Treviño's Army in Full Retreat.

Pursuit by the Government Forces.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

Recapture of the City of Monterey by the Government Forces.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatches have been received from the special correspondent of the HERALD at Matamoros:—

Matamoros, May 3, 1872.

The revolutionary General Treviño has raised the siege and is in full retreat. The timely arrival of reinforcements for the garrison had a most discouraging effect on the rebel forces. All hope of carrying the city by a coup de main being frustrated by the energetic action of General Cevallos and the patriotic enthusiasm of the national forces, dissensions broke out among the leaders, which rendered further concerted action impossible. Under these circumstances General Treviño resolved to withdraw his forces without hazarding an attack. According to the latest account he is slowly retiring in the direction of Camargo, from which point he can observe the city.

General Cevallos, with a view to 'disquieting Treviño's retreat, has despatched a considerable force to watch the movements of the revolutionists. The Juarist commander has orders to attack if a favorable opportunity presents itself.

The Mexican authorities notified the refugees at Brownsville of the withdrawal of the revolutionists from before Matamoros. All danger of attack being at an end, the inhabitants who sought refuge in Brownsville can return and resume their occupations. Many are already returning to their homes.

Travellers just arrived from Monterey report that there are no considerable forces anywhere on the road.

Latest reports state that a battle between the retreating revolutionists and the pursuing forces is imminent.

Matamoros, May 3, 1872.

Later information has just been received by the Mexican authorities of the recapture of the important city of Monterey, by Gauchez Ochoa, at the head of 500 cavalry—the advance guard of the government army.

Some doubts are felt as to the truth of the report.

A forward movement is announced by General Cevallos. He will leave with all his disposable forces to-morrow, and will direct his march on Monterey.

Defeat of the Revolutionists in Nuevo Leon—Treviño's Movements—Arrest of the Mexican General Falcon in Texas.

Matamoros, May 2, 1872.

The revolutionary army changed its base last night, having abandoned its camp on the river, six miles above, and swung around into the San Fernando road, behind and about fifteen miles distant from this city.

It is supposed that this movement has been made to head off General Cevallos with a government force, who is said to be approaching from that direction.

The country now occupied by the revolutionists affords the chief source of supplies heretofore reaching this city from the Mexican side, and is the richest part of the State of Tamaulipas in cattle and horses, of which the revolutionists are said to be greatly in need. From their present position they could advance toward Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, and at the same time keep up a practical siege of this city and cut off communication with the interior at any moment. The object of General Treviño in changing his base is purely conjectural, but it does not indicate an immediate attack on the city.

General Cevallos received scouts to-day informing him that General Ochoa had entered Monterey with 200 government cavalry and holds the place. Treviño's revolutionary army is known to be in full retreat towards Camargo, having passed Reynosa this morning, sixty miles above. This backward movement is doubtless owing to the occupation of Monterey by the government forces. Colonel Valdez, with seven hundred men, had defeated the revolutionary general Falcon, in the State of Nuevo Leon, on the 27th ult., with considerable loss on both sides. Valdez having been severely wounded, went to Laredo, Texas, where he was arrested for having previously violated the neutrality laws in organizing his expedition near that place some weeks since. He will be sent to San Antonio for trial. Generals Caballero, Treviño and Palicio, with the entire force, are leaving in pursuit of Treviño's retreating army. The city will be left under the protection of the National Guard under General Ayala.

CUBA.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Havana, May 3, 1872.
Letters and reports received from Puerto Principe state that persons presenting themselves to the Spanish authorities for submission to the government, who have lately come in from the jurisdiction of the rebels, deny that the insurgent General Eduardo Agramonte is dead.

INDIA.

British Attonement to the Ashes of Dead Rebels.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Calcutta, May 3, 1872.
Deputy Inspectors Cowan and Forsyth have been removed from office because they executed Kookah rebels after receiving orders to the contrary.

SPAIN.

French Reports from the Scene of Insurrection and Statements of Serious Movements Against Amadeus.

Don Carlos Said To Be in the Field in Respectable Force.

Alleged Defection of Royalist Regiments—Fortifying for Insurgent Defence—Castelar's Plan of Secession from Parliament—Counter Statements of the Crown Party.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, May 3, 1872.

Advices have been received here from Spain which contradict most positively the despatches sent from Madrid in regard to the Carlist insurrection.

L'Union announces, on what it terms official authority, that Don Carlos is in Spain at the head of his "volunteers," and Don Alphonso, his brother, is with him. The proclamation signed by him which was circulating in Madrid was genuine.

There is deep uneasiness in Madrid. The fidelity of the King's troops, even in the Spanish capital, is doubted, and the precaution is taken to keep some regiments in their barracks. The Carlists meanwhile hold the field in respectable force, and are able to disconcert the government troops.

A special despatch to Le Temps reports that the railway between Cordova and Madrid has been cut at the Despregnepieros defile in the Sierra Moreña by republican insurgents, who are fortifying that important position; and it was rumored that two companies of infantry had joined them.

CITY CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE CROWN.
A conspiracy against the government has been discovered at Linares, a town of Andalusia, on the Madrid and Cordova Railroad.

CARLIST ACTION BY FIRE.
The Carlists in Biscaya have burned the railway bridge at Artea, near Bilbao.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION IN THE PARLIAMENT.
Señor Castelar, the eminent republican, writes to La Razon that the republican Deputies in the Cortes will resign in a few days.

Marshal Serrano's March—Efforts of the Royalists.

Madrid, May 3, 1872.
Marshal Serrano was yesterday at Huerta de Letaona and Yzurum, in the Sierra de Aralar, on the northern boundary of Navarre.

A despatch from Bayonne to Paris confirms the report that the Carlist leader Rada, with his command, has fled into France, having been closely pursued by the Spanish government forces.

The French troops stationed on the Spanish frontier disarm and intern all Carlists who escape into the territory of the republic.

THE CITIZENS OF BARCELONA DISARMED.
The Spanish government has called upon the inhabitants of Barcelona to deliver up all the arms they have in their possession.

Clerical Exertion for the Cause of the Church.

London, May 3, 1872.
Advices received in this city by mail from Spain state that the priests are endeavoring to make the insurrection in that country a religious war.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

British Crown Treatment of Canada—Probable Abolition of the Dominion from Allegiance.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, May 3, 1872.
The London Times of this morning, in discussing the attitude of Canada with regard to the Treaty of Washington, somewhat censures the conduct of the home government in its treatment of the Dominion, and hints that it might be beneficial to the world if England were "to absolve Canada from her allegiance to the mother country."

FRANCE.

Flow of Specie to the Bank.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, May 3, 1872.
The specie in the Bank of France has increased \$4,400,000 francs during the past week.

BAZAINE AND THIERS.

A French Marshal Anxious for a Court Martial Trial.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, May 3, 1872.
Marshal Bazaine has written to President Thiers demanding a trial by court martial on the accusations of the Commission on Capitulations.

It is said that General Wimpfen has also asked for a similar opportunity to vindicate himself.

The court martial in the case of Marshal Bazaine will probably be composed of Marshal Vaillant and Generals Trebochet, Rigault de Genouilly, Chanzy and Aurelles de Palladines.

GERMANY.

Fortress Fortification for Defence in War.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Berlin, May 3, 1872.
Seven new forts are to be built for the defence of Königsberg.

RUSSIA.

French Report of Prince Gortschakoff's Resignation of Office.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, May 3, 1872.
The Memorial Diplomatique says the Czar has accepted Gortschakoff's resignation, and that Valamiev will succeed to the office of Chancellor of the Empire for Foreign Affairs.

THE UNITED STATES FLAG.

The American Squadron at Toulon.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, May 3, 1872.
The American squadron is at Toulon.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Money Market.—London, May 3.—P. M.—Consols closed at 95½ for money and 95½ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1872, 95½; 1873, 95½; 1874, 95½; 1875, 95½; 1876, 95½; 1877, 95½; 1878, 95½; 1879, 95½; 1880, 95½; 1881, 95½; 1882, 95½; 1883, 95½; 1884, 95½; 1885, 95½; 1886, 95½; 1887, 95½; 1888, 95½; 1889, 95½; 1890, 95½; 1891, 95½; 1892, 95½; 1893, 95½; 1894, 95½; 1895, 95½; 1896, 95½; 1897, 95½; 1898, 95½; 1899, 95½; 1900, 95½; 1901, 95½; 1902, 95½; 1903, 95½; 1904, 95½; 1905, 95½; 1906, 95½; 1907, 95½; 1908, 95½; 1909, 95½; 1910, 95½; 1911, 95½; 1912, 95½; 1913, 95½; 1914, 95½; 1915, 95½; 1916, 95½; 1917, 95½; 1918, 95½; 1919, 95½; 1920, 95½; 1921, 95½; 1922, 95½; 1923, 95½; 1924, 95½; 1925, 95½; 1926, 95½; 1927, 95½; 1928, 95½; 1929, 95½; 1930, 95½; 1931, 95½; 1932, 95½; 1933, 95½; 1934, 95½; 1935, 95½; 1936, 95½; 1937, 95½; 1938, 95½; 1939, 95½; 1940, 95½; 1941, 95½; 1942, 95½; 1943, 95½; 1944, 95½; 1945, 95½; 1946, 95½; 1947, 95½; 1948, 95½; 1949, 95½; 1950, 95½; 1951, 95½; 1952, 95½; 1953, 95½; 1954, 95½; 1955, 95½; 1956, 95½; 1957, 95½; 1958, 95½; 1959, 95½; 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2051, 95½; 2052, 95½; 2053, 95½; 2054, 95½; 2055, 95½; 2056, 95½; 2057, 95½; 2058, 95½; 2059, 95½; 2060, 95½; 2061, 95½; 2062, 95½; 2063, 95½; 2064, 95½; 2065, 95½; 2066, 95½; 2067, 95½; 2068, 95½; 2069, 95½; 2070, 95½; 2071, 95½; 2072, 95½; 2073, 95½; 2074, 95½; 2075, 95½; 2076, 95½; 2077, 95½; 2078, 95½; 2079, 95½; 2080, 95½; 2081, 95½; 2082, 95½; 2083, 95½; 2084, 95½; 2085, 95½; 2086, 95½; 2087, 95½; 2088, 95½; 2089, 95½; 2090, 95½; 2091, 95½; 2092, 95½; 2093, 95½; 2094, 95½; 2095, 95½; 2096, 95½; 2097, 95½; 2098, 95½; 2099, 95½; 2100, 95½; 2101, 95½; 2102, 95½; 2103, 95½; 2104, 95½; 2105, 95½; 2106, 95½; 2107, 95½; 2108, 95½; 2109, 95½; 2110, 95½; 2111, 95½; 2112, 95½; 2113, 95½; 2114, 95½; 2115, 95½; 2116, 95½; 2117, 95½; 2118, 95½; 2119, 95½; 2120, 95½; 2121, 95½; 2122, 95½; 2123, 95½; 2124, 95½; 2125, 95½; 2126, 95½; 2127, 95½; 2128, 95½; 2129, 95½; 2130, 95½; 2131, 95½; 2132, 95½; 2133, 95½; 2134, 95½; 2135, 95½; 2136, 95½; 2137, 95½; 2138, 95½; 2139, 95½; 2140, 95½; 2141, 95½; 2142, 95½; 2143, 95½; 2144, 95½; 2145, 95½; 2146, 95½; 2147, 95½; 2148, 95½; 2149, 95½; 2150, 95½; 2151, 95½; 2152, 95½; 2153, 95½; 2154, 95½; 2155, 95½; 2156, 95½; 2157, 95½; 2158, 95½; 2159, 95½; 2160, 95½; 2161, 95½; 2162, 95½; 2163, 95½; 2164, 95½; 2165, 95½; 2166, 95½; 2167, 95½; 2168, 95½; 2169, 95½; 2170, 95½; 2171, 95½; 2172, 95½; 2173, 95½; 2174, 95½; 2175, 95½; 2176, 95½; 2177, 95½; 2178, 95½; 2179, 95½; 2180, 95½; 2181, 95½; 2182, 95½; 2183, 95½; 2184, 95½; 2185, 95½; 2186, 95½; 2187, 95½; 2188, 95½; 2189, 95½; 2190, 95½; 2191, 95½; 2192, 95½; 2193, 95½; 2194, 95½; 2195, 95½; 2196, 95½; 2197, 95½; 2198, 95½; 2199, 95½; 2200, 95½; 2201, 95½; 2202, 95½; 2203, 95½; 2204, 95½; 2205, 95½; 2206, 95½; 2207, 95½; 2208, 95½; 2209, 95½; 2210, 95½; 2211, 95½; 2212, 95½; 2213, 95½; 2214, 95½; 2215, 95½; 2216, 95½; 2217, 95½; 2218, 95½; 2219, 95½; 2220, 95½; 2221, 95½; 2222, 95½; 2223, 95½; 2224, 95½; 2225, 95½; 2226, 95½; 2227, 95½; 2228, 95½; 2229, 95½; 2230, 95½; 2231, 95½; 2232, 95½; 2233, 95½; 2234, 95½; 2235, 95½; 2236, 95½; 2237, 95½; 2238, 95½; 2239, 95½; 2240, 95½; 2241, 95½; 2242, 95½; 2243, 95½; 2244, 95½; 2245, 95½; 2246, 95½; 2247, 95½; 2248, 95½; 2249, 95½; 2250, 95½; 2251, 95½; 2252, 95½; 2253, 95½; 2254, 95½; 2255, 95½; 2256, 95½; 2257, 95½; 2258, 95½; 2259, 95½; 2260, 95½; 2261, 95½; 2262, 95½; 2263, 95½; 2264, 95½; 2265, 95½; 2266, 95½; 2267, 95½; 2268, 95½; 2269, 95½; 2270, 95½; 2271, 95½; 2272, 95½; 2273, 95½; 2274, 95½; 2275, 95½; 2276, 95½; 2277, 95½; 2278, 95½; 2279, 95½; 2280, 95½; 2281, 95½; 2282, 95½; 2283, 95½; 2284, 95½; 2285, 95½; 2286, 95½; 2287, 95½; 2288, 95½; 2289, 95½; 2290, 95½; 2291, 95½; 2292, 95½; 2293, 95½; 2294, 95½; 2295, 95½; 2296, 95½; 2297, 95½; 2298, 95½; 2299, 95½; 2300, 95½; 2301, 95½; 2302, 95½; 2303, 95½; 2304, 95½; 2305, 95½; 2306, 95½; 2307, 95½; 2308, 95½; 2309, 95½; 2310, 95½; 2311, 95½; 2312, 95½; 2313, 95½; 2314, 95½; 2315, 95½; 2316, 95½; 2317, 95½; 2318, 95½; 2319, 95½; 2320, 95½; 2321, 95½; 2322, 95½; 2323, 95½; 2324, 95½; 2325, 95½; 2326, 95½; 2327, 95½; 2328, 95½; 2329, 95½; 2330, 95½; 2331, 95½; 2332, 95½; 2333, 95½; 2334, 95½; 2335, 95½; 2336, 95½; 2337, 95½; 2338, 95½; 2339, 95½; 2340, 95½; 2341, 95½; 2342, 95½; 2343, 95½; 2344, 95½; 2345, 95½; 2346, 95½; 2347, 95½; 2348, 95½; 2349, 95½; 2350, 95½; 2351, 95½; 2352, 95½; 2353, 95½; 2354, 95½; 2355, 95½; 2356, 95½; 2357, 95½; 2358, 95½; 2359, 95½; 2360, 95½; 2361, 95½; 2362, 95½; 2363, 95½; 2364, 95½; 2365, 95½; 2366, 95½; 2367, 95½; 2368, 95½; 2369, 95½; 2370, 95½; 2371, 95½; 2372, 95½; 2373, 95½; 2374, 95½; 2375, 95½; 2376, 95½; 2377, 95½; 2378, 95½; 2379, 95½; 2380, 95½; 2381, 95½; 2382, 95½; 2383, 95½; 2384, 95½; 2385, 95½; 2386, 95½; 2387, 95½; 2388, 95½; 2389, 95½; 2390, 95½; 2391, 95½; 2392, 95½; 2393, 95½; 2394, 95½; 2395, 95½; 2396, 95½; 2397, 95½; 2398, 95½; 2399, 95½; 2400, 95½; 2401, 95½; 2402, 95½; 2403, 95½; 2404, 95½; 2405, 95½; 2406, 95½; 2407, 95½; 2408, 95½; 2409, 95½; 2410, 95½; 2411, 95½; 2412, 95½; 2413, 95½; 2414, 95½; 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